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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 24 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) held in Maputo, Mozambique, on 17 and 18 August 1999 (see annex).

I would highly appreciate if you would circulate it as a document of the General Assembly, under item 102 (b) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos dos SANTOS
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

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Annex

Communiqué of the 1999 Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community

1. The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met at Maputo, Mozambique on 17 and 18 August 1999, and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa.

2. The Heads of State or Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos President
Botswana	H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae President
Democratic Republic of the Congo	H.E. Mr. Laurent Kabila President
Malawi	H.E. Dr. Bakili Muluzi President
Mauritius	H.E. Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam Prime Minister
Mozambique	H.E. Joaquim Chissano President
Namibia	H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma President
South Africa	H.E. Mr. Thabo Mbeki President
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa President
Zambia	H.E. Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba President
Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Robert G. Mugabe President
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili Prime Minister
Swaziland	H.E. Rt. Hon. Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini Prime Minister

Seychelles was represented by the Honourable Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3. The President of the Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, General Olusegun Obasanjo, attended the Summit as the Guest of Honour. Three former SADC Heads of State or Government also attended the Summit, namely, His Excellency, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana.

4. Also in attendance were the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), His Excellency, Salim Ahmed Salim; Representatives of the African Development Bank; the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, His Excellency, K. Y. Amoako; the Secretary-General of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, His Excellency, Erastus O. Mwencha; the Executive Secretary of East African Cooperation, His Excellency, F. Muthaura; the Secretary-General of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of countries (ACP), His Excellency, Ng'andu P. Magande; the Chairperson of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, the Honourable M. P. Tjitendero and its Secretary-General, Dr. Mutukwa; and the Chairperson of the SADC Electoral Commissions Forum, Justice L. M. Makame.

5. The official opening of the Summit coincided with the commemoration of SADC day, 17 August. Activities at the celebrations included a parade by school children, business enterprises and labour unions through the city to the stadium; a Run for Peace, Progress and Prosperity in SADC; cultural music and dances by school children and Mozambicans; choreographic displays; music by Our Story - the SADC Cultural Ensemble; women's football; fireworks display; and other cultural activities. The festivities culminated with a soccer match between Mozambique and Nigeria.

6. The Summit also witnessed the awarding of prizes to the winners of the regional secondary school essay competition and the reading of excerpts from the winning essays. Awards were also given to winners of the Run for SADC race.

7. In his statement, the Guest of Honour, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, General Olusegun Obasanjo, applauded SADC for successfully championing the cause of integrating the various economies in the subregion using a model that allowed the allocation of functions based on comparative advantage and ownership. He expressed his conviction that SADC and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are two dynamic organizations with enormous potential to be the cornerstones of the African integration process.

8. Statements were also made by His Worship, the Mayor of Maputo, Mr. Artur Canana, the Host President, His Excellency, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the Republic of Angola, the SADC Executive Secretary and the SADC Chairman, President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency, Mr. Thabo Mbeki.

9. In his speech, President Chissano underscored the very special partnership and contribution by His Excellency, President General Olusegun Obasanjo, to the

cause of countries of the former Front Line and to the cause of SADC. He intimated that the regional integration effort should not be seen as an end in itself, but as a way of promoting and securing the well-being of the people of the region. In this way, SADC would be able to fulfil its common agenda that would lead the region to the achievement of its objectives.

10. In his statement, President dos Santos referred to the importance of defining a consensual strategy that would allow for the fulfilment of SADC objectives, which included the promotion of peace and security in the region. He highlighted the grave situation in Angola and pointed out that his Government did not accept entering into any new negotiations with Dr. Jonas Savimbi. He stressed that Dr. Jonas Savimbi should comply with the Lusaka Protocol.

11. With regard to the SADC development strategy, President dos Santos suggested a number of areas of attention. These included improving transport and communication amongst member States; integration of systems of production and energy; establishment of a conducive macroeconomic environment at national level for interregional investment and trade; promotion of international investment, national and regional entrepreneurship, as well as the development of human resources, science and technology.

12. The SADC Chairperson, His Excellency, Thabo Mebeki, emphasized the importance of working together at both regional and continental levels, given the interdependencies between SADC member States and the African continent as a whole. He further emphasized the need for SADC to create the necessary economic and political environment for peace, prosperity and progress in the region. He also stressed the importance of involving the youth in SADC activities.

13. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC observed that the regional integration process was progressing smoothly, with great strides having been made in the energy, mining, water, transport and communications, finance and investment, and tourism sectors. He challenged the private sector to take advantage of the much improved investment climate to effectively contribute to the economic development of the SADC region.

14. On the political situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that the SADC region continued to consolidate a culture of democracy, peace, respect for human rights and the rule of law. This was demonstrated, among other things, by increased popular participation in governance and dialogue between governments and stakeholders in the development of policies and strategies of SADC member States. The Summit welcomed the creation of institutions to further the integration process, such as the SADC Parliamentary Forum, the SADC Electoral Forum, SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the recently launched SADC Lawyers Association.

15. The Summit noted that the Republic of Malawi and the Republic of South Africa had successfully held general elections. The Summit congratulated Presidents Bakili Muluzi and Thabo Mbeki for their victory at the polls. The Summit looked forward to the successful holding of general elections in Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia later in the year.

16. The Summit, however, expressed concern at the setbacks, which were reflected in the emergence of unrest and conflict in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The situation in Lesotho and recent armed confrontation in the Caprivi region of Namibia, were sources of equally serious concern. The Summit expressed satisfaction that there was strong determination from the leadership of SADC to bring peace and harmony to the region, and that SADC was taking responsibility for resolving its own problems.

17. The Summit expressed concern that the political situation in Angola continued to worsen in spite of the various SADC, OAU and United Nations resolutions imposing sanctions on the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). The sanctions agreed upon had not been strictly observed. Of particular concern was the illegal mining and sale of diamonds by UNITA, the proceeds of which were used to procure arms in furtherance of activities related to war. The Summit noted that Jonas Savimbi, due to his behaviour, had ceased to be a viable interlocutor to the solution of the Angolan conflict.

18. The Summit expressed solidarity with the Angolan people in their efforts to strengthen the democratic authority of the State, through the establishment of peace through political and diplomatic means.

19. The Summit pledged its support and solidarity to the Government of Angola to enable it to affirm its authority throughout the territory. The Summit also mandated the Chairperson of SADC and the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to closely monitor the situation on the ground in Angola. The Summit further committed itself to providing whatever humanitarian assistance may be required by the Government of Angola, as well as uniforms and non-combat support.

20. Concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Summit expressed satisfaction over the initiatives launched to bring peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly the one under the leadership of His Excellency, President Chiluba, in collaboration with the OAU, United Nations and others, which have taken that country closer to peace, with the signing of the ceasefire agreement on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka. The ceasefire agreement was signed by the Heads of State of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) subsequently signed the agreement on 1 August 1999.

21. The Summit expressed concern that the ceasefire agreement had not been signed by the representatives of the Rally for a Democratic Congo (RDC). SADC had undertaken measures to ensure that RDC sign the ceasefire agreement, which would pave the way for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is expected that the agreement will facilitate inter-Congolese political dialogue, which would lead to a new political dispensation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

22. Accordingly, the Summit reiterated its firm commitment to persist in its efforts to assist the people of Congo bring an end to all hostilities, and called upon the international community to increase support to those efforts.

23. The Summit paid a glowing tribute to President Chiluba of Zambia for his unrelenting commitment and negotiating skills in the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process. The Summit expressed satisfaction with the role played by OAU and the United Nations in the mediation process. The Summit also expressed its appreciation to the European Union for the financial support provided to the SADC negotiation process on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. The Summit at its meeting in Maputo received assurance by both the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) and the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) that they shall, with immediate effect, refrain from using the media as a platform for attacking either party. The message of assurance was delivered by the President of Uganda, His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, and the President of Rwanda, His Excellency Pascal Bizimungu.

25. The Governments of Uganda and Rwanda reaffirmed their commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to the swift implementation of the Lusaka Agreement. The Summit was also informed that the commanders of UPDF and RPA forces had been sent to Kisangani to establish the cause of the outbreak of hostilities and to effect immediate disengagement of the forces and make recommendations for corrective measures to avoid a recurrence.

26. On Lesotho, the Summit recalled that three months after the May 1998 general election, three political parties had disputed the election results, and had attempted a coup d'état in September. That attempt had failed as a result of SADC military intervention in the form of Botswana and South African forces, in response to a request from the Government of Lesotho. The intervention had been followed by political negotiations, which had led to agreement that fresh elections be held. An Interim Political Authority, consisting of representatives of political parties, had been established to oversee the elections, to be held during the year 2000.

27. The Summit called upon the Government and the people of Lesotho to continue open dialogue and consultations in order to deepen the democratic process that would facilitate the holding of fresh elections in Lesotho.

28. On the recent developments in Namibia, the Summit strongly and unreservedly condemned the secessionist attack on Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi region, and reaffirmed the inviolability of the territorial integrity of Namibia. The Summit indicated its full support of the actions taken by the Government of Namibia to return the situation to normality. President Nujoma expressed his gratitude to the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Zambia and other SADC countries for their solidarity and support.

29. With regard to the economic situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that sound macroeconomic policies implemented by member States and the integration of economic activities in the various sectors had brought about positive developments. SADC had, for the past four years, achieved positive economic growth rates averaging 4.1 per cent in 1996, 2.2 per cent in 1997 and 1.7 per cent in 1998. In 1999, a growth rate of 3 to 3.5 per cent is expected.

30. The Summit however expressed concern that that level of growth was insufficient for reducing poverty in the region, as SADC required a growth rate of at least 6 per cent. Despite the far-reaching reforms which the economies of the region had undertaken to achieve macroeconomic stability, the region continued to receive low levels of foreign direct investment compared to other regions of the world. The Summit noted that SADC could not rely only on external sources of capital, thus it needed to mobilize regional resources for cross-border investments through joint venture initiatives.

31. The Summit expressed serious concern that external debt burden remains one of the major impediments to the economic transformation of the SADC region. Resources disbursed to pay external debt obligations undermine the efforts to provide basic services to the general population. The Summit welcomed the ongoing initiatives aimed at addressing the debt issue, such as the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

32. However, the Summit expressed serious concern that the country eligibility criteria were very restrictive. In that regard, the Summit called for a revised HIPC framework, which should aim at:

- Having periodic reviews of the eligibility criteria and a consistent interpretation of track records;
- Shortening the interim period for debt relief from six to three years for countries that implement IMF/World Bank reform programmes;
- Reviewing debt sustainability ratios in order to provide deeper and wider debt relief;
- Encouraging additional contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund, since the lack of financing was the major obstacle to implementing the Initiative.

33. The Summit mandated the Chairperson of SADC to present a SADC position on the reform of the HIPC initiative to make it more accessible to the debt-stressed SADC countries, as well as lower middle-income small countries. Those countries were experiencing increasing pockets of poverty exacerbated by HIV/AIDS and economic instability.

34. The Summit expressed concern about the decision made by the Group of Seven and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to sell gold in large quantities. Such a move would inevitably further depress the bullion price, which would have negative effects on gold-producing countries, as well as those which supplied labour to the gold mines.

35. The Summit called upon the Group of Seven to write off the debts of poor countries as they had the capacity to do so. It urged IMF to explore other possibilities of dealing with the debt issue other than only through gold sales.

36. The Summit noted that the Lomé Convention, which had formed the basis for cooperation between the ACP and European Union countries since 1975, would come to an end in February 2000, and that negotiations were in progress. The Summit

called for the adoption of a holistic approach to future cooperation arrangements with the European Union that would cover trade, finance, investment and development issues.

37. In the area of food security, the Summit noted that the 1998/99 cropping season had been characterized by incessant rains, which had been followed by dry spells in the latter part of the season, in some of the southern countries of the region. This had, to a large extent, dampened production in most of the countries. Thus, the region was projecting a cereal deficit in the 1999/2000 marketing year. The Summit therefore urged member States to take contingent measures to ensure food security.

38. The Summit expressed concern about the region's high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, which had far-reaching social and economic consequences as the most affected population is the young working age group. The Summit noted that multisectoral approaches in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic continued to be undertaken at national and regional levels. The Summit urged member States to put more resources into the fight against HIV/AIDS. President Chiluba extended an invitation to SADC Heads of State and Government to a conference on HIV/AIDS, to be held in Zambia from 12 to 16 September 1999.

39. In the area of gender equality, the Summit recalled that the Declaration on Gender and Development of 1997 committed SADC member States to, among other things, the achievement of at least a 30 per cent target of women in political and decision-making structures by year 2005. The Summit, however, noted with concern that the SADC average for women in parliament was 15 per cent, while that in cabinet was 12 per cent.

40. SADC member States were therefore urged to adopt specific measures, including constitutional or legislated quotas, for ensuring that the minimum target of 30 per cent of women in decision-making was achieved by 2005.

41. With regard to the Y2K problem, the Summit noted that substantial progress had been made with regard to the critical sectors of transport and communications, finance and investment, energy and water. The Summit urged member States to intensify their efforts in ensuring that the region was Y2K ready before the year 2000. The Summit called upon the international community to continue to assist the region in speeding up the process of making the region Y2K ready.

42. On regional integration, the Summit noted that SADC has made commendable progress in spearheading the integration agenda since 1993 when the Treaty came into force. The most important asset of SADC for eventually bringing about effective integration is the unquestionable commitment of member States to create a large, economically viable and unified Southern African region. This has brought about an important supportive environment for the integration process to be deepened.

43. The Summit committed itself to the implementation of the Trade Protocol and to ensure that it enters into force as expected in January 2000. The Summit noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, United Republic of

Tanzania and Zimbabwe had ratified the Trade Protocol, and that South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia would do so before the end of 1999.

44. The Summit welcomed the recent entry into force of the Protocols on Shared Watercourse Systems; Energy; Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, as well as the Charter of the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (RETOSA). The Summit urged member States to expedite the ratification of the Protocols that have not yet entered into force.

45. The Summit signed two Protocols; on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; and on Health, as well as a Declaration on Productivity.

46. The Summit decided that the Council of Ministers should review the operations of all SADC institutions, including the Organ on Defence, Politics and Security, and report to the Summit within six months. The Summit further agreed that the Organ on Defence, Politics and Security should continue to operate and be chaired by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

47. With regard to continental integration the Summit noted that the first phase of the establishment of the African Economic Community (AEC) had come to an end in May 1999. The Summit rededicated itself to the timely establishment of the African Economic Community and called for the further strengthening of regional economic communities, which were the building blocks of AEC. The Summit called upon the Secretariat of the OAU/AEC to play its role in that regard.

48. The Summit reaffirmed its commitment to South-South cooperation and hailed the ongoing warm relations with other developing integration groupings such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, and the Southern Cone Common Market and called for their strengthening in the context of South-South cooperation.

49. The Summit acknowledged the critical role played by the private sector and other stakeholders in the economic development of the region. In that regard, the Summit welcomed the establishment of both the Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN) and the Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASNCCI), whose main objective was the improvement of the business climate in member States and the fostering of regional trade and investment.

50. The Summit unanimously nominated His Excellency Mr. Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, as the next SADC Chairperson for a term of one year. He delivered a statement of acceptance outlining his vision for the SADC region.

51. His Excellency Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, was elected as the Vice-Chairperson for the same duration.

52. The Summit accepted the offer of the Government of the Republic of Namibia to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State or Government in August 2000.

53. The Summit thanked representatives of other regional and international organizations for attending this year's Summit. The Summit also thanked International Cooperating Partners for their continued support of SADC.

54. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Mozambique for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the distinguished delegates. The Summit also thanked all SADC institutions, especially the SADC Secretariat, which contributed to the successful celebration of the SADC day and the organization of the Summit.

Maputo, Mozambique
18 August 1999